

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1775.

THE

(NUMBER 1703.)

# NEW-YORK OR, GENERAL



# JOURNAL; THE ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN

HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, published the 24 July 1775.  
Flour 4 18/ per Cent.  
A WHITE Loaf of such Flour to weigh  
1lb. 10 1/2 for 4 Coppers.

PRICE CURRENT in NEW-YORK.

|                        |                                |          |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| Wheat per Bushel 7/    | Beef per Barrel                | 48/0     |
| Flour 10               | Pork                           | 65/0     |
| Brown Bread 10         | Salt                           | 3/0      |
| West-India Rum 3       | Indian tea, Liberty & Property | 19/0     |
| New-England do. 3      | Chocol. per Doz.               | 19/0     |
| Matevado Sugars 3      | Bees Wax                       | 3/0      |
| Single refined ditto 3 | Indian Corn per Bush.          | 3/0      |
| Molasses 3             | Wood                           | 20 to 35 |

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and  
Setting, till Thursday next.

| D's Age.    | Water. | H. M. | H. |
|-------------|--------|-------|----|
| Thursday 29 | 7      | 5     | 13 |
| Friday 30   | 8      | 5     | 13 |
| Saturday 31 | 9      | 5     | 13 |
| Sunday 1    | 10     | 5     | 13 |
| Monday 2    | 11     | 5     | 13 |
| Tuesday 3   | 12     | 5     | 13 |
| Wednesday 4 | 13     | 5     | 13 |

Days 13 Hours 20 Min. the 24th.

IMPORTED BY  
GEORGE BALL,  
Next door to Messrs. Perry Hayes, and Sherbrooke's  
Store, in Bayard Street.

A N assortment of China, Glass, Earthen, Delft,  
and Stone Ware of all Kinds, at the usual  
prices, and some articles lower than formerly, for cash  
or credit.

Burnt China.  
Turquoise with dishes,  
Large cups and saucers,  
Latter do. do.  
Latter do. do.  
Dishes of several sizes,  
Mugs of do. do.

Blue and white China.  
Two quart bowls,  
Three quart do.  
One quart, pint, and half  
pint mugs of several  
sizes.  
Tea pots, large and small,  
Plates, two sizes,  
Sugar dishes and cream  
jugs.

Pencil'd China.  
Sauce boats, two sizes,  
Cups and saucers, with  
handles,  
Sugar dishes and cream  
jugs,  
Tea pots, two sizes,  
Butter and cake plates.

Glass, very neat.  
Quart decanters,  
Laced and cut wine  
glasses,  
Wine and water tumblers,  
Pint do. do.  
Quart decanters, flared,  
Wine glasses to match,  
Pint decanters,  
French glasses, several  
sizes.

Flower'd Glass.  
Two quart decanters,  
One quart ditto,  
Pint and half pint enamel'd  
flask wineglasses,  
Pint ditto,  
Decanters, quart, pint  
and half pint,  
Sugar dishes with milk  
pots.

Green Glass.  
Gallon square bottles,  
Two quart ditto,  
Pint ditto,  
Pint and half pint flasks,  
Best velvet and common corks, chamber lamps,  
earthen or tin, Bridol beer by the cask or dozen,  
Bristol dishes and cups, with a general assortment  
for a country store cheap, glass to grow flowers.

Said BALL has likewise imported a large  
assortment of the useful and wholesome iron-utensils, so  
much recommended by physicians for their safety,  
and so generally and justly preferred to copper, by  
all the house keepers in England, for two of the  
best reasons in the world, viz. That they are en-  
tirely free from that dangerous, poisonous property,  
from whence so many fatal accidents have been  
known to arise amongst those who use copper vessels,  
and because they never want tinning as copper  
vessels do.

Tea kettles from three quarts to six,  
Four gallon pots with covers, to five quarts,  
Pie pans, two gallon oval pots,  
Stew pans and covers, of several different sizes,  
Fifth bottles of 62 different sizes, with strainers,  
Sauce pans, from six quarts to one pint.  
For cabin use on board of shipping, they are by  
far preferable to copper, as no danger (however  
careless the cook, or long the voyage) can possibly  
happen from using them, as too often has through  
their causes, from the use of copper. They are all  
wrought according to the most approved patterns  
now in use in London, and will be sold very low.  
One penny per pound for broken white  
slip Glass.

L O N D O N, June 5.

NEVER were debates in the Ca-  
binet Council so high as at pre-  
sent; Lord North is for cancella-  
tion at all events with the Colo-  
nies; Mr. Rigby insists on coercive me-  
asures; General Gage is blamed that Boston  
is not in the hands.

By the new arrangement, settled at the  
last extraordinary Council, General Gage is  
to be reinforced with 7500 men, with po-  
sitive orders to quit Boston: A camp is to  
be formed near Cork in Ireland, and an-  
other upon Blackheath; this does not look  
as if the military part much trust in Spanish  
assurances.

June 9. The talk of erecting the royal  
Standard in America is ridiculous to an ex-  
treme. It is the last effort of despair. What  
virtue can there be in a STAFF that should  
attach the Multitude? If the contest was  
with the foes to England, there would be  
no necessity for a standard to collect the peo-  
ple; they would throng by millions to de-  
fend their country.

General Gage's troops are very sickly,  
inasmuch that all the hospitals in Boston  
are full of them. Their sickness is said to  
be owing to their drinking very freely of  
new rum, with which they have been sup-  
plied by the inhabitants.

June 17. We hear that four regiments  
of foot will be shortly sent to reinforce the  
army under General Gage, and that orders  
will be given to the Lords Lieutenant of  
sixteen counties to cause the militia to be  
embodied within their respective command-  
ments. [Forty more regiments went intimi-  
dated us.]

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth June 14.  
"Last night arrived at Spithead the Earl  
of Dunmore, Capt. Lawrence, from New  
York, which place he left the 6th ult. in  
great confusion. We are informed by some  
passengers that came home in that ship, that  
the Americans have taken possession of the  
garrison, and compelled the King's troops to  
embark on board the ships with great  
loss; that the Provincials treat all those  
with great inhumanity that declare them-  
selves for government, by cutting off their  
ears, &c." [Any person who will discover  
the infamous author of this letter, or of several  
others, containing the like infamous fal-  
shoods, shall be handsomely rewarded.]

Extract of letter from Portsmouth, June 15.  
"Sailed the Navy sloop of war, Captain  
Sutherland, for Plymouth. The ship-  
wrights who left off work yesterday, on ac-  
count of their grievances not being redressed  
(Lord Sandwich being called on important  
business to town) amounted to 400; so that  
this town is in a state of confusion."

Yesterday a commission passed the great  
seal giving full power and authority to Josiah  
Martin, Esq; his Majesty's Captain General  
and Governor in chief of the Province of  
North Carolina, or to the Governor for the  
time being (after reciting that Herman Huf-  
bands, and divers others, had raised a rebel-  
lion, and levied war against his Majesty in  
that Province which hath been suppressed)  
to pardon, release, and forgive all treasons,  
felonies, and other crimes, by them, or any  
of them committed, the said Herman Huf-  
bands alone excepted.

A large train of artillery is now preparing  
at Woolwich, to be shipped off with all  
speed for America.

June 20. A Journeyman Taylor of  
Braintree, in Essex, who over a pot of beer  
had often bawled the misfortunes of his  
country, cursed the Minister, and like a true  
patriot, got drunk with his last sixpence;—  
the moment he heard the Americans had de-  
feated the King's troops, jumped from the  
board, and after hailing the glorious God-  
dess of Liberty to wait him to the pine-  
crowned mountains of New-England, desired  
his master would pay him his day's wages;—  
adding, "I will no longer live in this land  
of slavery, and be slave to death by the  
shivers of ministerial oppression; they shall  
never cage me of my liberty, while I can  
wield a bare bodkin; no, I have a brother  
in Boston, and by God I will go and fight  
for him."

The Master General of the ordnance has  
given orders for several tons of ordnance  
stores to be shipped off as soon as possible for  
the use of the forces in America.

It is said that orders are given for Ad-  
miral Duff's Squadron to be reinforced with  
three 20 gun ships, and several small sloops,  
to prevent the Americans carrying on any  
fishery on the banks of Newfoundland.

The epithet "rebellious," bestowed on  
the Americans (says a correspondent) is not  
defensible whilst they only oppose a junta  
of ministerial tyrants who really are rebels,  
in every sense of the term, against the laws  
of nature, of humanity, and civil policy;  
against the welfare of the state; against the  
peace of society; and against the honour of  
their sovereign.

Extract of a letter from Rheims, June 10.  
"The King arrived here yesterday, and  
went immediately to the cathedral, where  
the ceremony of his coronation will be per-  
formed to-morrow. The Magistrates re-  
ceived orders from his Majesty to take an  
exact account of all persons who come hither  
on the present occasion, and to take care  
that foreigners in particular may have every  
accommodation; it appears already by this  
account that upwards of 32,000 persons are  
arrived here, exclusive of the King's retinue  
and nobility who attend at the ceremony."

"The inhabitants of this city, and of  
the villages many miles round, are at a loss  
to provide room for their guests, and lodg-  
ings are at an immense price; but his Ma-  
jesty has directed that during his residence  
here, bread shall not be sold for more than  
two shillings per pound. One man has hired  
three acres of meadow land, which he has  
covered with tents, and lets out in apart-  
ments to great advantage."

The Elector Palatine's death would most  
probably occasion a war in Germany, as the  
King of Prussia claims that electorate. The  
Emperor has a similar claim; and France  
intends to espouse and strenuously support  
the Duke de Deux Ponts's pretensions to  
this same electorate.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth June 16.  
Yesterday morning an express arrived  
here from the Admiralty, with orders for  
the following six ships of the line to be got  
ready with the greatest expedition, viz.  
The Neptune, of 90 guns—Superb, 74—  
Firm, 64—Eclair, 64—and Windsor and  
America of 60 guns. The destination of  
the above ships is kept a profound secret."

We hear that General Gage has sent  
home for more light ordnance and stores;  
in consequence of which the necessary orders  
have been given. A transport sailed about  
three weeks or a month since with some of  
the above from the Tower, for the use of  
the troops in America.

They write from Paris, that a French  
merchant, who carries on a very extensive  
woollen manufactory at Abbeville, has lately  
received a premium of 2000 livres for fabri-  
cating a piece of broad cloth, pronounced  
by the best judges to be equal to any made  
in England, both in firmness, texture, and  
dye. It is computed he has near sixty tons  
of kith wool in his warehouses, for the pur-  
pose of carrying on this important manufac-  
ture.

Orders are given for all the artificers in  
the dock yards to work double tides, to fit  
out the men of war wanted for immediate  
service.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 13.  
"The Post Assembly, which is to be  
held to-morrow, for the purpose of con-  
sidering an address to the King, in behalf  
of our oppressed American brethren, is likely  
to be the fullest ever known."

NORFOLK, (Virginia) August 2.  
This town and neighbourhood have been  
much disturbed lately with the elopement  
of their negroes, owing to a mistaken no-  
tion, which has unhappily spread amongst  
them, of finding shelter on board the men  
of war in this harbour, notwithstanding the  
assurances given by the commanding officers  
that not the least encouragement should be  
shown them.

On Monday last arrived here from St.  
Augustine about 60 soldiers, on board the  
sloop tender some time since belonging to  
Mr. Bowdo, of the Eastern Shore. These,  
with about 40 more, which are hourly ex-  
pected, are to compose a body guard for  
his excellency the Governor, at his inten-  
ded place of residence, on board the ship  
William. The troops above mentioned are  
under the command of a Captain and two

Lieutenants; the Ensign, it is said, is ex-  
pect his way over land.

NEWBURN, (in North Carolina) Aug. 6.  
In Committee, August 5.

From the late conduct of Governor Mar-  
tin at Fort Johnston and intelligence since  
received by this committee, it appears he  
intends erecting the King's Standard, and  
commencing hostilities against the people of  
this province. It is therefore RESOLVED,  
That no person or persons whatsoever have  
any correspondence with him, either by per-  
sonal communication or letter, on pain of  
being deemed enemies to the liberties of  
America, and dealt with accordingly. And  
that no person or persons presume to remove  
him or themselves from hence to Core Sound,  
or any other part of the province where the  
Governor resides, without leave of this  
Committee, as he or they will not be suffi-  
cient to return here.

R. COGDELL, Chairman.

By a Gentleman just come to town from  
Cape Fear, we have a certain account that the  
armed force which lately went down to burn  
Fort Johnston, have effected the same by de-  
stroying all the houses, and rendering the tor-  
tifications entirely useless. Capt. Collett who  
commanded that fort, 'tis said had a num-  
ber of slaves, which he had instigated to re-  
volt from their masters, actually concealed  
in the fort, which were again recovered by  
their several owners; for this treachery  
they burnt his dwelling house, with all his  
furniture, and every thing valuable he had  
not time to get on board of the men of war.

WILLIAMSBURG, August 4.

In CONVENTION, July 24, 1775.

Resolved, That no flour, wheat, or other  
grain, or provisions of any kind, be export-  
ed from this colony to any part of the world,  
from and after the fifth day of August next,  
until the Convention or Assembly, or the  
Honorable the Continental Congress, shall  
order otherwise; that no quantities of the  
said articles, more than are necessary for the  
use of the inhabitants, be brought to, col-  
lected, or stored in the towns, or other pla-  
ces upon or near navigable waters; that the  
respective county committees be directed to  
take care that this resolve be effectually  
carried into execution; and that all con-  
tracts made for the sale and delivery of any  
such articles for exportation, between this  
time and the tenth day of September next,  
be considered as null and void.

PEYTON RANDOLPH, President.

(A Copy) JOHN TAZEWELL,

Clerk of the Convention.

Lord Dunmore reviewed his 60 body  
guardsmen, lately arrived from St. Augus-  
tine, last Tuesday, at Gosport; and we  
hear, that he daily expects an additional  
reinforcement of 40 more soldiers, from the  
same place. His Lordship, it is said, as  
soon as they arrive, and when joined by the  
marines from the Mercury and Otter men  
of war, and a number of other select friends  
in different places, intends coming round  
to York town; from whence, if not pre-  
vented, it is likely he will pay us a visit in  
this city, although he cannot expect the  
same cordial reception as on former occa-  
sions, but will probably be received with sullen  
illumination, &c. as may make him forget  
his way to the place. The good people of  
Virginia now consider Lord Dunmore as  
their mortal enemy, and will no longer brook  
the many gross insults they have received  
from him, which are daily repeated; and  
the damn'd hiremen, as they are emphati-  
cally called by some of his minions, it is  
more than probable, will make some rue-  
before long, their ill timed, base, and un-  
generous conduct.

The men of war's officers, we are credi-  
bly informed, have been guilty of many  
outrages, both at Norfolk and Portsmouth;  
which ungentle behaviour, lately exposed one  
of them to the resentment of a certain Mr.  
O'Shields, who drubbed him handsomely.

PROVIDENCE, August 12.

The Hon. Continental Congress, on the  
2d inst. adjourned until the 5th day of Sep-  
tember, then to be again convened at Phi-  
ladelphia, leaving several committees to  
prepare some matters of importance against  
their meeting. Among other things, they  
have taken the management of Indian affairs  
out of the hands of the crown officers, and  
divided the Indian tribes into three depart-  
ments; the first taking in the six nations,



and all to the northward of them; the second, all the tribes from the six nations to the fourth line of the colony of Virginia; and the third, all the Indians to the southward of the fourth line of Virginia. They have appointed commissioners for each of these departments, with proper presents, talks, and belts of wampum, and the usual and necessary articles of trade for the several nations. The commissioners for the first and second departments have already set out for the places of their destination; and we are well assured, that such measures have been taken and such satisfactory and authentic accounts received by the Congress, that all apprehensions of danger from our fellow subjects in Canada, and the Indians, are entirely removed. The Congress have established a post-office from Georgia to New-Hampshire, and appointed that truly eminent citizen, and worthy patriot, Dr. Benjamin Franklin, sole post master. No other alteration hath been made in the Continental Association, than permitting all vessels which shall bring powder into the colonies, to receive provisions, or any thing else to the amount thereof.

A gentleman who came to town last night informs, that the riflemen had killed upward of 40 of the light horse near Bunker's Hill.

*Extract of a letter from Prospect Hill, Aug. 5 1775.*

"Major Tupper, of Massachusetts Bay, and Major Craign, of our train of artillery, and their party, received the thanks of his Excellency General Washington, for their spirited behaviour in destroying the light house last Monday, which the enemy had lately repaired. Our people at the Charlestown guard are now skirmishing with the enemy, and the fire is kept up incessantly, but they are so close under cover of their cannon, that we cannot get so good a chance at them as we could wish. By a gentleman who came out of Boston this day, we are assured that, in the late skirmishes, the regulars lost 4 Capts, and 4 Lieuts what number of privates he could not learn."

Some of the above mentioned officers, we are assured, were killed at the distance of 300 yards.

It is confidently said, that General Gage has lost, since the 18th of April last, in the engagements that have happened, and by sickness and desertion, two thousand five hundred men.

By the best intelligence it may be depended upon, that the Indian nations for a thousand miles Westward, are very friendly to the colonies, there being but one tribe inclined to join Governor Carlton, of which however there is no danger, as the others are able to drive that tribe and all the force Carlton can raise.

**PORTSMOUTH, August 1.**

We hear that four Gentlemen, late Captains in the Militia army at Boston, have resigned their commissions to General Gage, from a conviction that the service they were employed in, was derogatory to their honour, disgraceful to humanity, and subversive of the common rights of mankind.

**CAMBRIDGE August 10.**

The information given us (and inserted in our last) respecting the expedition to the Light House, we have been since told, was rather imperfect. Major Tupper commanded the troops, consisting of 250 men. They found upon the Island 53 persons, 33 of them mariners, of whom a Lieutenant and two privates, with three Tories, were killed on the spot. Five of the marines and several of the Tories, were wounded, among whom was the notorious Capt. White of Marshfield. The whole number besides the killed, were made prisoners, one of whom was the infamous Jonathan Hampton, the master carpenter from New York.

The army continue in high spirits, ardently wishing for action; and as the necessity is said not to be wanting, we hope they will soon be gratified, and tread under their feet every son of tyranny on this side the Atlantic.

**WATER TOWN N, August 14.**

Since Monday last eight companies of riflemen, consisting of about 100 men each, from Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, have arrived here, and four more are daily expected. They are an excellent body of troops, and appear to a man, heartily disposed to prosecute, with the utmost resolution and vigour, the noble cause in which they are engaged.

The riflemen commanded by Capt. Daniel Morgan, of Frederick County in Virginia, which is about 600 miles from this place, arrived here in three weeks.

Friday last was conducted to this town by an escort commanded by Capt. Melcher, the officers and crew of the armed cutters, Margaretta, Diligent, and their tender, taken at Machias, together with that noted friend to government, Ichabod Jones, formerly of Bolton, and a staunch friend to that infernal traitor to his country, T. Hutchinson. Capt. Moore of the Margaretta, was killed in the engagement. Capt. Knight, Lieut. Spry, and five Midshipmen and

warrant officers, together with 17 privates belonging to the above vessels, we hear are ordered to the more interior parts of this colony.

**WOCESTER July 19.**

Last Saturday nine prisoners belonging to the Admiral's ship, lying in Boston harbour, who were taken at Machias, were brought to this town, and committed to goal.

Joseph Trumbull, Esq; is appointed, by the Hon. Continental Congress, Commissary-General of the Grand American army.

A gentleman from Goldborough, at the eastward, informs, that about the middle of July, two armed vessels, one of 8 and the other of 4 carriage guns, were sent by Admiral Greaves on a piratical cruise to the eastern parts of the Massachusetts, and venturing too far up Machias River, the inhabitants of that place attacked them in a sloop they had fitted for that purpose, and took them both, without losing a man. The Machias people have now 3 armed vessels which they took from the enemy; the largest of them is supposed to be worth 8,000 Sterling. About the same time, 5 Sloops having been sent by General Gage for wood, were taken by the inhabitants of Major Baggadosee, a small new Settlement not far from Fort Pownall; and as there was some reason to fear that the Fort, which stood at the head of Penobscot Bay, might be taken by the king's troops, and made use of against the country, the people in that neighbourhood dismantled it, burnt the Block house, and all the wood-work, to the ground. The prisoners taken at Machias and at Major Baggadosee, about 40 in number, were on their way to Cambridge, when the gentleman who brings this account came away.

Captain Lindsey, in the Faulkland sloop of war, lately stole from two of the Elizabeth Islands 20 Sheep, 5 Calves, 4 quarters of Veal, and one musket.

**PHILADELPHIA, August 21.**  
**COMMITTEE CHAMBER, August 21.**

*Resolved,* That the fourth article of the Association of the General Congress be inserted in the public prints; and that this Committee be of opinion, that by the said resolution no vessel can be permitted to sail for Great Britain, Ireland or the West Indies, after the 9th day of September next.

*Fourth.* The earnest desire we have, not to injure our fellow subjects in Great Britain, Ireland, or the West Indies, induces us to suspend a non exportation, until the tenth day of September, 1775; at which time, if the said act and parts of acts of the British Parliament, herein after mentioned are not repealed, we will not, directly or indirectly, export any merchandise or commodity whatsoever to Great Britain, Ireland or the West Indies, except rice to Europe."

*Extract from the minutes of the Committee of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.*

**J. B. SMITH, Secretary.**

*Extract of a letter from Frederick Town, dated August 1.*

"Notwithstanding the urgency of my business, I have been detained three days in this place by an occurrence truly agreeable. I have had the happiness of seeing Captain Michael Creslap, marching at the head of a company of upwards of 130 men from the mountains and back woods, painted like Indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, dressed in hunting shirts and mockatons, and though some of them had travelled near 800 miles from the bank of the Ohio, they seemed to walk light and easy, and not with less spirit than in the first hour of their march. Health and vigour, after what they had undergone, declared them to be intimate with hardship and familiar with danger—Joy and satisfaction were visible in the crowd that met them—Had Lord North been present, and assured the brave leader could raise thousands of such like to defend his country, what think you, would not the hatchet and the block have intruded upon his mind? I had an opportunity of attending the Captain during his stay in town, and watched the behaviour of his men, and the manner in which he treated them; for it seems that all those who go out to war under him, do not only pay the most willing obedience to him as their commander, but in every instance of distress look up to him as a friend or a father.—A great part of his time was spent in listening to and relieving their wants, without any apparent sense of fatigue or trouble; when complaints were before him, he determined with kindness and spirit, and on every occasion condescended to please without losing his dignity."

Yesterday the company were supplied with a small quantity of powder from the magazine, which wanted firing, and was set in good order for rifling; in the evening, however, they were drawn out, to fire the Gentlemen of the town their dexterity in shooting; a Clap-board with a mark the size of a dollar, was put up; they began to fire off hand, and the bystanders were surprised, few shot being made that were not close to or in the paper; when they had shot for a time in this way, some lay on their backs, some on their breast or side,

others ran 20 or 30 steps and firing, appeared to be equally certain of their mark.

With this performance the company were more than satisfied, when a young man took up the board in his hand, not by the end but the side, and holding it up, his brother walked to the distance and very coolly shot into the white; laying down his rifle, he took the board, and holding it as it was held before, the second brother shot as the former had done.—By this exercise I was more astonished than pleased. But will you believe me when I tell you that one of the men took the board, and placing it between his legs, stood with his back to the tree, while another drove the center.—What would a regular army of considerable strength in the forest of America, do with 1000 of these men, who want nothing to preserve their health and courage, but water from the spring, with a little parched corn, and what they can easily procure in hunting; and who wrapped in their blankets in the damp of night, would choose the shade of a tree for their covering, and the earth for their bed?"

**To the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY.**  
*Most gracious Sovereign,*

WE your Majesty's faithful subjects of the colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, in behalf of ourselves, and the inhabitants of these colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in General Congress, entreat your Majesty's gracious attention to this our humble petition.

The union between our mother country and these colonies, and the energy of mild and just government, produced benefits so remarkably important, and afforded such an assurance of their permanency and increase, that the wonder and envy of other nations were excited, while they beheld Great Britain rising to a power, the most extraordinary the world had ever known.

Her rivals observing, that there was no probability of this happy connection being broken by civil dissensions, and apprehending its future effects, if left any longer undisturbed, resolved to prevent her receiving such continual and formidable accessions of wealth and strength, by checking the growth of those settlements from which they were to be derived.

In the prosecution of this attempt, events so unfavourable to the design took place, that every friend to the interest of Great-Britain and these colonies, entertained pleasing and reasonable expectations of seeing an additional force and extension immediately given to the operations of the union hitherto experienced, by an enlargement of the dominions of the Crown, and the removal of ancient and warlike enemies to a greater distance.

At the conclusion therefore of the late war, the most glorious and advantageous that ever had been carried on by British arms, your loyal colonists, having contributed to its success, by such repeated and strenuous exertions, as frequently procured them the distinguished approbation of your Majesty, of the late King, and of Parliament, doubted not, but that they should be permitted, with the rest of the empire, to share in the blessings of peace, and the emotions of victory and conquest.

While these recent and honourable acknowledgements of their merits remained on record in the journals and acts of that august legislature, the parliament, unassailed by the imputation or even the suspicion of any offence, they were alarmed by a new system of statutes and regulations, adopted for the administration of the colonies, that filled their minds with the most painful fears and jealousies; and to their inexpressible astonishment, perceived the danger of a foreign quarrel, quickly succeeded by domestic dangers in their judgment of a more dreadful kind.

Nor were these anxieties alleviated by any tendency in this system to promote the welfare of their mother country. For though its effects were more immediately felt by them, yet its influence appeared to be injurious to the Commerce and prosperity of Great Britain.

We shall decline the ungrateful task of describing the irksome variety of artifices, practised by many of your Majesty's ministers; the desultory pretences, fruitless tergiversations, and unavailing severities, that have from time to time been dealt out by them, in their attempts to execute this impolitic plan, or of tracing through a series of Years past the progress of the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and these colonies, that have flowed from this fatal source.

Your Majesty's ministers, persevering in their Measures, and proceeding to open hostilities for enforcing them, have compelled us to arm in our own defence, and have engaged us in a controversy so peculiarly abhorrent to the affections of your still faithful colonists, that when we consider whom

we must oppose in this contest, and if it continues, what may be the consequences, our own particular misfortunes are accounted by us only as parts of our distress.

Knowing to what violent resentments and incurable animosities, civil discords are apt to exasperate and inflame the contending parties, we think ourselves required by indispenfable obligations to almighty God, to your Majesty, to our fellow subjects, and to ourselves, immediately to use all the means in our power, not incompatible with our safety, for stopping the further effusion of blood, and for averting the impending calamities that threaten the British empire.

Thus called upon to address your Majesty on Affairs of such moment to America, and probably to all your dominions, we are earnestly desirous of performing this duty, with the utmost Deference for your Majesty; and we therefore pray, that your Majesty's royal magnanimity and benevolence may make the most favourable constructions of our Expressions on so uncommon an occasion. Could we represent in their full force the sentiments that agitate the minds of us your dutiful subjects, we are persuaded, your Majesty would ascribe any seeming deviation from reverence in our Language, and even in our conduct, not to any reprehensible intention, but to the impossibility of reconciling the usual appearances of respect, with a just attention to our preservation against those awful and cruel enemies, who abuse your royal confidence and authority, for the purpose of effecting our destruction.

Attached to your Majesty's person, family and government, with all devotion that principle and affection can inspire, connected with Great Britain by the strongest ties that can unite societies, and deploring every event that tends in any degree to weaken them. We solemnly assure your Majesty, that we not only most ardently desire the former harmony between her and these colonies, may be restored, but that a concord may be established between them upon so firm a basis as to perpetuate its blessings, uninterrupted by any future dissensions, to succeeding generations in both countries, and to transmit your Majesty's name to posterity, adorned with that signal and lasting glory that has attended the memory of those illustrious personages, whose virtues and abilities have extricated states from dangerous convulsions, and by securing happiness to others, have erected the most noble and durable monuments to their own fame.

We beg leave further to assure your Majesty, that notwithstanding the sufferings of your loyal Colonists, during the course of this present controversy, our breasts retain too tender a regard for the kingdom from which we derive our origin, to request such a reconciliation, as might in any manner be inconsistent with her dignity or her welfare. These, related as we are to her, honour and duty, as well as inclination, induce us to support and advance; and the apprehensions, that now oppress our hearts with unspeakable grief, being once removed, your Majesty will find your faithful subjects on this continent ready and willing at all times, as they have ever been, with their lives and Fortunes, to assert and maintain the rights and interests of your Majesty, and of our mother country.

We therefore beseech your Majesty, that your royal authority and influence may be graciously interposed to procure us relief from our afflictive fears and jealousies, occasioned by the system before mentioned, and to settle peace through every part of your dominions, with all humility submitting to your Majesty's wise consideration, whether it may not be expedient for facilitating those important purposes, that your Majesty be pleased to direct some mode, by which the united applications of your faithful colonists to the throne, in presence of their common councils, may be improved into a happy and permanent reconciliation; and that in the mean time measures may be taken for preventing the further destruction of the lives of your Majesty's subjects; and that such statutes as more immediately distress any of your Majesty's colonies may be repealed.

For by such arrangements as your Majesty's wisdom can form for collecting the united sense of your American people, we are convinced, your Majesty would receive such satisfactory proofs of the disposition of the colonists towards their Sovereign and the parent state, that the wisest far opportunity would soon be restored to them, of evincing the sincerity of their professions, by every testimony of devotion becoming the most dutiful subjects and the most affectionate colonists.

That your Majesty may enjoy a long and prosperous reign, and that your descendants may govern your dominions, with honor to themselves and happiness to their subjects, is our sincere and fervent prayer."

This day at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the late house, will begin the election of a new committee, for the city and liberties of Philadelphia.

*Extract of a*

"The rifle annoyed these men who were that Capt. P. rines, Capt. Capt. Le Mo Monday; Capt. Chetwin, is number of privates heard. The best work at Bunkers Hill, advanced guard."

"Yesterday up to the back the mouth of know the delig there.—We a in; batteries out to night."

"While I v out of Bolton tenant, who h mith on Sunday killed, and fell be found.—Ha mercenaries, an evening. Yet vied here, from of Ridd Men; ble to the mere be seen over the General Gage's will carry 60 m several days, row than about which, we ma be made by wa Gage's three s tolerable succor ring fuel for t The inhabitants every day, wh country in a ve you hear very various reports but they are The Indian cl us a few days journey."

A letter of 18 fays, "the ene is killed and tal

*Extract of a*

"The need bread, are more and fishermen allowances, and families here ha chants here d land, Ireland, d bread, and I d going to Ameri this is conjecture and solicitations of which, I bel can get no certai of the merchant I transiently fa my particular known, I hear n for their suppl they must discha New York. "t depended on t the Americans" mental Congress inhuman proceed into their hand Petition, and fo in it: that the them: However ral Burgoyne at York, and we f terms, but if he will soon secure our troops will try, and make their obduracy; and what can t plined men? bu we do, if they a ble to do any Gentlemen, and is the reward y England, blessi are secured to th

**NEW Y**

Last Friday Mumford, the with the Mail in his Way ac taken on Board such Letters as the Provincial C Graves, those for were sent ashore on Board till S was, upon the Gentlemen of t charged.

The Provincial that the Cannon the Battery, a N led for that



Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated August 5.

"The riflemen from York county have annoyed the enemy very much. By a gentleman who left Boston yesterday, we hear, that Capt. Percival and Sabine of the marines, Capt. Johnston of the royal Irish, Capt. Le Moine of the train, were killed on Monday; Capt. Chetwyn, son of Lord Chetwyn, is mortally wounded. The number of privates killed this week we have not heard. The enemy have thrown up a breast work across the neck at the foot of Bunker's Hill, to secure their centres and advanced guards.

"Yesterday a sloop of war was warped up to the back of Beacon Hill, very near to the mouth of Cambridge river;—we do not know the design of the enemy in sending her there. We are now firing out three flat batteries in that river: one will be fitted out to night, the others in a day or two."

"While I was at Roxbury, a flag came out of Boston to enquire the fate of a lieutenant, who has been missing since the skirmish on Sunday night; it is supposed he is killed, and fell into a ditch, as he cannot be found.—Hamilton and Parsons, of the mercenaries, are among the slain of the same evening. Yesterday Captain Morgan arrived here, from Virginia, with his company of Riflemen; but they are grown so terrible to the mercenaries, that nothing is to be seen over their breast works but a hat. General Gage has built thirteen boats, which will carry 60 men each, and they have, for several days, been practising the men to row them about in Boston harbour, from which, we may suppose, some party is to be made by water. It is reported some of Gage's sheep dealers have returned with tolerable success. General Gage is preparing fuel for the winter, which is scarce. The inhabitants of Boston are coming out every day, who are fatigued through the country in a very distressed condition, but you hear very little complaint. We have various reports of success to the eastward, but they are without foundation.—The Indian chief of the Cagnawagas left us a few days ago, well pleased with his journey."

A letter of the 5th inst. from the Camp, says, "the enemy's army are 60 men worse in killed and taken this week."

Extract of a letter from Newfound-land, dated June 13.

"The necessities of the people here for bread, are increasing daily; the labourers and fishermen have some time been at short allowance, and I am informed that many families here have not any to eat; the merchants here dispatched vessels to England, Ireland, and Quebec, in search for bread, and I doubt not many are gone and going to America, on the same errand; but this is conjecture, founded on the knowledge and solicitations to undertake the voyage, of which, I being suspected and watched, can get no certain intelligence. The minds of the merchants are much agitated; as I transitly fall in company here, where any particular sentiments are not so well known, I hear merchants concerning schemes for their supplies, and complaining that they must discharge their men, then curling New York. "the only place for them, we depended on to assist us in subjugating the Americans"; then curling the Continental Congress, and proposing the most inhuman procedure whenever they shall fall into their hands; and anon curling the Pool Petition, and swearing they had no hand in it; that the Pool Men had destroyed them; However, say they, "when General Burgoyne arrives, he will draw in New York, and we shall yet bring America to terms, but if he should fail, these light horse will soon secure the Continental Congress, our troops will march through the country, and make them feel the effects of their obduracy; they have no regular troops, and what can they do with a few undisciplined men? but damn them, what shall we do, if they are united, we shall never be able to do any thing with them." This, Gentlemen, and much of the same nature, is the reward you have, from a sample of England, blessings God has given to men, are secured to them."

NEW YORK, August 24.

Last Friday last night Mr. Benjamin Mumford, the Constitutional Post Rider, with the Mail from this Place, was stopped in his Way across Conanicut Ferry, and taken on Board the Rose Man of War; such Letters as were directed to Persons at the Provincial Camp were sent to Admiral Graves, those for Newport, a few excepted, were sent ashore; Mumford was detained on Board till Sunday Afternoon, when he was, upon the Petition of a Number of Gentlemen of the Town of Newport, discharged.

The Provincial Congress having resolved that the Cannon should be removed from the Battery, a Number of the Citizens collected for that Purpose last Night; and,

Part of the Provincial Artillery, under the Command of Capt. Lamb, were posted on the Battery, to prevent the Landing of any Party from the Alliance Man of War, to annoy them while at Work. When they marched down, they observed one of the above Ship's Barges, lying at some Distance from the Shore, where she continued for upwards of an Hour; then she got under Sail, and fired a Musket at the Men that were posted on the Battery. This was immediately returned by a constant Fire from the Artillery Men, and a Number of Citizens, that were likewise posted there for the above Purpose.—Upon this the Alliance fired more than Twenty eight Times; some of their Cannon were loaded with Grape Shot; But as far as we have learnt, without doing any further Mischief, than damaging several Houses, and wounding two, or three Men.—But, notwithstanding the Fire from the Alliance, the Citizens effected their Purpose, and carried off Twenty one Pieces of Cannon, that were mounted on their Carriages.

A Gentleman belonging to Philadelphia, arrived here last Friday Evening from Boston, by Way of Rhode Island: The 25th of July, Lat. 42. he was taken by the Glasgow Man of War, 150 Leagues from the Land, in the Ship Charming Sally, Capt. Doman, with 2200 Barrels of Flour, from Philadelphia for Lisbon, and carried into Boston the 4th Instant.—He informs us, that General Gage was dismounting Castle William, and removing the Cannon, with the Garrison, up to Town; that near 400 of the wounded Soldiers had died since the Battle at Bunker's Hill; that there was not the least Appearance of any Embarkation among them, and that it was the general Opinion among the Military, that nothing further would be attempted by General Gage until he had other Accounts from England; that Provisions of all Sorts were scarce and dear.—Mutton 18d. per lb. Geese 8s. and every other thing in Proportion, notwithstanding a Ship had just arrived from Ireland with Salt Provisions.

A Schooner belonging to one Mr. White, was also taken and carried into Boston.—She was from Philadelphia for New Hampshire. Mr. Hitchburn and Mr. White, are two of the Gentlemen that were taken by Capt. Wallace, with some Letters for the Provincial Camp: They are confined on board the Prison Man of War.

The following is an exact Estimate of the Value of the Stock feloniously plundered by the Men of War and Transports, from Gardner's Island.

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 8 Oxen                  | £ 130 0 0   |
| 25 Steers, 3 Years old  | 250 0 0     |
| 25 Heifers, 2 ditto     | 137 10 0    |
| 5 Cows                  | 48 0 0      |
| 4 Calves                | 8 0 0       |
| 13 Large Hogs           | 59 0 0      |
| 7 Whey ditto            | 17 10 0     |
| 16 Shoats               | 12 16 0     |
| 28 Geese                | 2 16 0      |
| 4 Ducks                 | 0 6 0       |
| 1166 Sheep              | 583 0 0     |
| 90 Cheeses              | 72 0 0      |
| Damage, &c.             | 34 14 6     |
|                         | 1335 12 6   |
| By half a Guinea, 18/6. | 1 0 5       |
| Pistareen, 1/7.         |             |
| Balance due             | £ 1334 12 0 |

Tuesday Night on the Dock near Beckman's Ship, was taken into Custody, by the Populace, one Tweed, or Tweedy, a Shoe maker, who had been heard in public Company, to utter many disrespectful and abusive Words, of the American Congresses, Committees, and Proceedings, in their Opposition to the Tyrannical Measures of the British Ministry; which, from the Example of his Superiors in Villany, he had the Assurance to stile Treason, Rebellion, &c. expressing his Desire, that General Gage, with his Forces would arrive here, to punish the Rebels; in which Service he was willing and desirous to lend his Assistance, and distinguish himself.

When he found himself in the Power of the People, he begged very heartily, made the most abject Submissions, and lavish Promises of Reformation and Amendment; notwithstanding which, the People, were disposed to treat him with Severity, but being persuaded by two or three Gentlemen who accidentally came by, they contented themselves with causing him to strip, receive an ample Coating of Tar, plentifully decorated with Feathers; When after asking Pardon on his Knees, praying for Success to General Washington, and the American Arms, and Describing to General Gage and his Crew of Traitors, he very thankfully received his Dismission.

On Monday arrived the Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Marshall, from Plymouth, which he left the 18th of June, a Ship from Bristol, Capt. M'Davie; who brings Bristol Paper till the 24th June, a Ship from Ireland and another from Scotland with Passengers, and sundry other Vessels. The

Intelligence by these Vessels is very immaterial, except that it seems to be the determination of the Ministry, that if they cannot resolve, they will destroy the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated August 21, 1775.

I have made the necessary Enquiry about the Resolutions of our Merchants, as to Shipping Flax Seed up to the 10th of next Month, and find that none of them are preparing any Quantities of that Article, nor is it their Opinion that any will be Shipped, unless there may be a few Casks accidentally on Hand, of old Stock; it is not their Opinion, that the Letter of the Continental Resolution, forbids it (the immediate Stoppage) but all agree, that such a Measure (Shipping to the extent of the limited Time) would immediately, and directly tend to defeat the Effect and Design of that Resolution.

A Report was yesterday current in Town, that a Vessel was arrived at Philadelphia in 50 Days from Ireland, which brought Advices, that in Consequence of a Representation made to his Majesty in Council by the Hon. John Watts, Esq; of New York, his Orders for sending 6 more Regiments of Troops, with several Men of War in America was countermanded. But we have several Reasons to think the Report without Foundation; One is, that the same Report was current here a Week or two ago, and did for want of Support, Another, that we know, the Treasons of the Ministry have proceeded so far, that they cannot recede, and have no way to screen themselves from the ignominious Death of Traitors, but by an utter Subversion of the Laws and Constitution of England. We know that by their villainous Practices to obtain by bribery a Majority in Parliament to give a Sanction to their treasable Actions, they hope to escape Punishment; but let them remember, that Emson and Dudley, the two Judges who were hanged for perverting the Spirit of the Laws, acted under the Sanction of Acts of Parliament.—That an Act of Parliament, contrary to the Constitution is null and void in itself, and that every Attempt to bribe and corrupt the Parliament is a Crime that deserves Capital Punishment.

At a Meeting of the Committee of Inspection, for the Town of Fairfield, held in Fairfield by Adjournment, on the 15th of August, 1775. it was Voted and agreed, That if any Person in this Town, shall presume to export any Flax Seed out of this Colony, until further Advice from the Continental Congress, he shall be deemed an Enemy to his Country.

The above is a true Copy of the Vote, Test, THADDEUS BURN, Clerk for said Committee.

The People of Georgia have very heartily joined the other Colonies in defence of their common Rights, and have entered into a Number of spirited Resolutions.

The People of Philadelphia, have elected for the City and Districts of Philadelphia, a new Committee of 100 who are to subsist for 6 Months and no longer.

August 1. The Continental Congress resolved that the Non-Importation and Exportation Agreements should extend to the Islands of Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, and Man, as well as to Great Britain, &c. No material News from the Eastward.

CLOCKS and WATCHES, Made and Repaired by WILLIAM PEARSON, CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, In the Broad-way.

HE likewise intends to open a School, on the 1st of September, where Gentlemen's children may be instructed in that solemn branch of worship, called VOCAL MUSIC, in the newest and most approved method.

As he does not intend to take more than twelve Scholars, in order to enable him to do them Justice, Those Gentlemen who choose to subscribe, will be pleased to leave their names with Mr. Holt, or the Subscriber, at twelve shillings a quarter, and six shillings entrance; the school days are to be on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from two to four in the afternoon.—Those young Ladies and Gentlemen who choose to employ him, may be taught on the same evenings, at two dollars a quarter, and one dollar entrance.

FRANCIS VANDALE, From OLD FRANCE,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, that he proposes to teach the French and Italian languages, in New York, and will readily attend any young Ladies and Gentlemen at their dwellings; and as he is a Protestant, and recommended by many gentlemen on this continent, he doubts not he shall meet with encouragement equal to his abilities; if a sufficient number of young gentlemen will engage to attend an evening, or day school, he will instruct them at a reasonable rate. He doubts not, on trial, he shall give satisfaction, and will be greatly obliged to all those who will please to employ him. At Mr. O'Brien's Stay-maker, in Broad street, near the old City Hall.

WANTS A PLACE

IN a good Family, a young Woman as a House keeper, or Chamber Maid, who can be well recommended. Inquire of the Printer.

IN PROVINCIAL CONGRESS:

New York, August 19th, 1775.

RESOLVED, That on Cattle, Sheep, Poultry, or live Stock of any kind, except Horses, be exported from this Colony (save only such Ships Store, for which the Chairman, or Deputy Chairman of the Committee is the Port or Place from whence any Vessel may depart to Sea, shall give Permission) until it shall be otherwise ordered by this, or the Continental Congress. And the Committees of the Cities, Counties, Towns, and Precincts in this Colony, are hereby strictly enjoined to cause this Resolution to be complied with, and obeyed within their respective Districts.

A true Copy from the Minutes, ROBERT BENSON, Secretary.

At a meeting of the Committees of the towns of Southampton and Easthampton and Sheter Island, and convened at Sagharbour, the 14th day of August, 1775.

WHEREAS several imputations have been industriously propagated and spread abroad, concerning Col. Abraham Gardiner, Thomas Wickham, and David M'ford, Esq; executors to the estate of David Gardiner, Esq; deceased, of being concerned in afflicting the troops under General Gage, in getting the cattle, sheep, &c. from Gardiner's Island, either by previous contract, or by dissuading the people there was no danger, when they supposed they really knew their design; we the said Committee having examined evidences under oath, and considered every circumstance relative to said affair, do unanimously conclude, that the said Col. Abraham Gardiner, and the other executors, are entirely clear from all such imputations, and that all such reflections were altogether groundless.

Signed by order of the meeting, BURNET MILLER, Chairman.

At a meeting of the Committee for Westchester, at the White Plains, on Thursday and Friday the 14th and 15th days of August Instant.

THE Committee divided the said county into districts, or beats, agreeable to the directions of the Provincial Congress, for forming militia and minute companies; and directed the members of the Committee residing in each district, or beat, to advertise in some public place, and to give personal notice to the inhabitants, to meet, embody themselves, and choose their officers, on next Thursday, and then entered into the following resolutions, and agreed that the same be published, viz.

I. Resolved, That all persons who shall sell, or buy any tea in this county; and all boatmen and others, who shall purchase tea at New-York, or elsewhere out of the county, for the use of themselves, or others residing in the county, after the 24th day of August instant, shall be considered and treated as contemners of the resolutions of the Continental Congress, and this Committee, and as inimical to the Liberties of this country.

II. Resolved, That it be recommended, and it is hereby recommended to the inhabitants of this county, to immediately desist from horse racing, and all kinds of gaming; and that persons who do not, shall be considered as foes to morality and good order, and to the prosperity of this country, and be dealt with accordingly.

By order of the Committee, GILBERT DRAKE, Chairman.

White Plains, 18th Aug. 1775.

To be sold at public Vendue,

On FRIDAY the 21st September, at the merchant's Coffee House between 12 and 1 o'clock.

ONE Hundred and Fifty Tons of Hibernia PIG IRON, (the Property of the late Hibernia Company) in Lots, or as the Buyer shall direct, as may best suit the Purchaser, payable in good Bills, or Notes at three Months.

WHEREAS the sale of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the Right Honourable William Earl of Stirling, within my bailiwick have been often adjourned for want of buyers;—and the sale of the goods and chattels are now fixed for Thursday the thirty first of August instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the same day; and that of the lands for the 31st day of October next. The vendue to be held on the premises. These are therefore to notify the public, that the sales will certainly come on at the times appointed, and that they will continue from day to day, until the executions I have in my hands are satisfied. The conditions of the vendue will be made known at the days of sale.

ROBERT STOCKTON, Sheriff.

August 2d, 1775, Somerset county.

The Sloop BERMUDA PACKET,

JOHN SEYMOUR, Master, L YING at Bywack's Wharf, has good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail for BERMUDA in Eight Days. For Freight or Passage, apply to ANDREW MARSHALL, or the Master on board.

New York Aug. 23d. 1775.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE,

24th August 1775.

ALTHOUGH but little business can be expected in these unhappy times, still the same constant attendance will be given as heretofore, and every endeavour used to render this office serviceable, not only by drawing in the most immediate and effectual manner, deeds of settlement, will, &c. so essential in the present day for the ease of posterity, but by giving the most candid and satisfactory advice in all cases of law and equity, whereby to avoid those additional grievances too frequently occasioned by tedious and unnecessary suit.—Duties recovered in an easy, expeditious manner: Seafaring men and other strangers who often meet with difficulty in matters not altogether relative to the law, will be particularly assisted, and executors so will, or administrators to liquidate estates regularly instructed to perform their respective trusts, in the execution of their office.—The most moderate fees will be taken, and the general business of this office executed, with that conduct and integrity as will insure to a continuance of the Public's favour and promotion.

Their obedient and very devoted servant,

JOHN C. KNAPP, Attorney at Law de B. R.

Morris County, Hanover Town August 23d, 1775.

WHEREAS the Wife of Ebenezer Stiles has

clipped from his Bed, or let her have any Thing, they do on their own risk, for I will not pay any Thing after the Date hereof.

EBENEZER STILES.



## POET'S CORNER.

### THE PENNSYLVANIA MARCH.

To the Tune of the Scotch Song *I wish my Lady, but Sandy o'er the Lee.*

WE are the troops that ne'er will stoop  
To wretched slavery;

Nor shall our feed, by our base deed,  
Despised vassals be.

Freedom we will bequeath them,  
Or we will bravely die;

Our greatest loss, a' long shall know,  
How much did Sandwich lie.

CHORUS.  
And all the world shall know,  
Americans are free;

Nor slaves nor cowards, will we prove,  
Great Britain soon shall see.

II.  
We'll not give up our birth right,  
Our foes shall find us men;

As good as they in any way,  
The British troops shall ken.

Huzza brave boys we'll beat them,  
On any hostile plain;

For freedom, wives, and children dear,  
The battle we'll maintain.

CHORUS.  
What can those British Tyrants think  
Of Father's cross'd the main,

And savage foes, and dangers met,  
To be enliv'd by them?

If so, they are mistaken,  
For we will rather die;

And since they have become our foes,  
Their forces we defy.

### Fifty Dollars REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber living at Raritan, in the county of Somerset and township of Bridgewater, sometime between the 7th and 9th instant, a light Bay Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, seven years old, a tail short with little hair on it, broad behind, the hair between the fetlock and hoof of her fore feet worn off by a clog, well limbed and high couraged. Whoever shall apprehend and secure the said Mare and Thiel, shall have the above Reward; and for the Mare alone, so that the owner may have her again, Twenty Five DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges by SAMUEL STAATS COFFEEMAN.

August 15th 1775.

### AS the Co partnership of Williams

and Brooke is now called, there will be struck off, on the 1st of September, for cash, at the house of Charles Moore in Shrewsbury, on Monday the eleventh day of September, all their Stock in Trade, such as Holland and Scotch Ouzes, Tinsburg, Cork, Downfall, Herring, coarse mulling and fine Irish Linen, 3/4 yd wide, and yard and 3/8 Cotton and Cotton and Linen Chees, silk and Linen Hosiery, of many prices, India and English T. Cases, black and cloth colours, Broad cloths and Coatings of many prices and colours, also, Nails, and a quantity of Deer skin Breaches, with many other articles too tedious to mention; perhaps the most general assortment of Dry Goods in the township. The Vendor to begin about 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

WILLIAMS and BROOKE.

N. B. Those who have any Demands against the said Partnership are desired to call for payment, and that indubitably, to discharge their Accounts.

### CORNELIUS RYAN,

Leather Dresser and Breacher-maker, At the Sign of the Gun and Breaches, in the Broad-way, near the Orange Market.

MAKES a full set of the very best of buck and buckskin breeches; fine ground lamb skin; best buck and doxford gloves; also the very best sort of parrot skin breeches and gloves. In all which he has the greatest encouragement from the public, and as he is determined to use his utmost endeavours to excel in his branch, he doubts not the continuance of his friends' commands. He likewise has a great variety of buck skin breeches for traders, or country stores, Indian and oil dressed deer skins; all which he will sell on as low terms as they can be had from Philadelphia, or any other part of the continent.

To be sold cheap, 300 pair of good buckskin breeches.

Wanted immediately, three or four good workmen at the breeches making business.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Run-away from the subscriber, Hugh Montgomery, a servant man, by trade a breeches-maker. Any person that will take up the said servant, and bring him to his master in New York, shall receive the above reward. All persons are hereby forewarned not to harbour, conceal, or carry off said servant, as they may expect to be prosecuted at the law directly in such cases.

New York, August 16, 1775.

### LAST Tuesday morning between

eight and nine o'clock, between Beckman's Ship and Dover Street, was dropped a Pocket Book, which was seen to be picked up at the corner of Peck's Slip, by a lad who appeared by his dress, to be a Merchant's Clerk; wore a brownish Coat, a white Waistcoat and Breeches, and had his hair tied behind. Three Sailors who were going by, and saw him take up the Pocket Book, cried hallo, he had something to put them off, and walked up the Market.

Whoever delivers the Paper, to the printer or owner, may as a Reward, keep the two Half Joes in the Pocket Book, which contained all the Money and Writings the Owner had in the World.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Coffee-House;

Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings;

four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and longer Advertisements in the same Proportion.

### Mahitabel and Abigail Downs,

HAVE this day opened the corner house of Peck Street, leading up to the battery, for the entertainment of those gentlemen and ladies who will favour them with their company, who may at any hour of the day be served with coffee and chocolate, Lemon, oranges, cheese and short cakes by the dozen, and loaf cakes by the pound, and any at the usual hours be accommodated with glasses and Supper.

As the subscribers have for many years past, kept a coffee house both in Boston and Newport, and are thoroughly acquainted with the business, they doubt not in the least, but they shall give entire satisfaction: The smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's very humble servants,

Mahitabel and Abigail Downs.

### WOODWARD AND KIP,

HAVE FOR SALE, CALICOES, Linens, Satins, and Broad-Cloths. And a Quantity of NEW-YORK RUM, REFINED IRON, and NEW RICE.

### HENRY O'BRIAN,

Stay Maker from DUBLIN.

MOST gratefully acknowledges the favours he hath received of his kind customers, and with the utmost gratitude returns them, and the public in general, many thanks for their encouragement, which he hopes he shall continue to merit, by a close and constant attendance to his business, with an obliging readiness to serve all who may please to favour him with their commands. He hath all kinds of Stays ready made in the neatest and newest fashion, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash or short credit, where Ladies may be also supplied with all kinds of French and Mecklenburgh waistcoats, Riding ditto, &c. in the newest fashions and on the shortest notice, by the Public's humble servant, at the sign of the Stay, in Broad Street, near the City-Hall.

Back Post, from New York to Hartford.

THESE are to give notice, that the subscriber being about to settle with the Printers, from whom he has for near 20 months past, carried news papers, desires all persons who are indebted for the said papers, immediately to settle and pay for the same at the several places, to the persons with whom the accounts will be left, who are appointed to receive the balances, and whose receipt will be a discharge for the same.

And the subscriber having experienced the inconvenience of delivering papers to persons who have not paid the entrance, which is of New-York money; and he intending to ride another year on the said road, between New York and Hartford, he therefore desires of all persons who intend to encourage this business, by taking the news papers, that they pay the said entrance money, for another year, to begin the 15th September next. He has engaged as a partner in this business, Mr. John Clark, of Woodbury, and intends the ride from and to Hartford and New-York, shall be performed every week.

NATHAN PERCY.

Shortly will be Published.

PLAIN concise practical remarks on the treatment of Wounds and Fractures; to which will be added, a short Appendix on Camp and Military Hospitals; principally designed for the use of young Military Surgeons, in North America.

By JOHN JONES, M. D. Professor of Surgery in the College of New-York.

If those gentlemen in the province of Maryland, to whom the subscriber weekly sends the New-York Journal or General Advertiser, will be pleased to settle their accounts and pay their balances for the same, to Mr. Henry Street, of Baltimore, his receipt shall be their discharge from, and they will much oblige their most humble servant,

JOHN HOLT.

N. B. Mr. Street is also to oblige as to take in subscriptions, and receive the subscription money for the said papers.

BY VIRTUE of a power contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, made and executed in due form of law, by John Hudson, to me the Subscriber, bearing date the second day of May in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be exposed to sale at public Vendue, on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, agreeable to the directions of an act of the legislature of the colony of New-York, entitled, "an act for the more effectual registry of mortgages, and for securing the Purchasers of mortgaged estates," passed the 10th of March, 1774, All that certain piece or parcel of Land, Messuage, or Tenement, situate, lying, and being in the town of Goshen, in Orange county, and province of New-York, being part of Lot No. 6, in the original division of said town, and is bounded as follows, (that is to say) beginning at a stake with stones about it, standing on the north west side of the high way leading through said town, and runs thence south, forty three degrees, and forty five minutes, west, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty six degrees and fifteen minutes, west, one hundred feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence north, forty three degrees and forty five minutes, east, thirty feet, to a stake with stones about it, thence south, forty six degrees and fifteen minutes

east, one hundred feet, to the place where it first began; containing three thousand square feet of land, whereon is a framed dwelling house with other improvements, all which will be sold at the time and place aforesaid, unless the principal money, together with the interest due thereon, and secured by the said mortgage, be paid and discharged before that time.

WILLIAM HUDSON.

Blooming-Grove, Fe- } 78-1703  
bruary, 23, 1775. }

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW STAGE COACHES,

THAT constantly ply between New York and Philadelphia, the one sets out from Powles Hook ferry, opposite New York, and the other from Mr. Little's, in Fourth Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets, at the sign of the Indian Queen, in Philadelphia, every Tuesday and Friday morning, at or before sunrise; and meet at Princeton the same nights, where they exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia; so as to perform the journey in two days from New York to Philadelphia. The price for each passenger in the coach, thirty shillings, and out passengers twenty shillings, each passenger allowed to take 14 lb. baggage, and above that, to pay two pence per pound.

THE FLYING MACHINE

STILL continues, and sets out every Monday and Thursday mornings, from Powles Hook ferry opposite New York, and from the sign of the Cross keys in Philadelphia, at the corner of Third and Chestnut Streets, and meet at Princeton the same nights, exchange passengers, and return the next day to Powles Hook ferry, and Philadelphia, so as to perform the journey in two days. The price for each passenger twenty one shillings, and goods as usual, only each passenger allowed 14 lb. The passengers are desired to cross over the ferry to Powles Hook the evening before, as the stages set off early.

It is hoped that this very expensive undertaking will meet with encouragement from all Ladies and Gentlemen, as they may depend upon punctual performance, by the public's most obliged servant,

JOHN MERCEREAU.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in Woodbridge, East New Jersey, the 23d of this instant July, an Irish servant man, named JOHN MORGAN, about 20 years old, about 5 feet 4 inches high, down look, brown bushy hair, something marked with the small pox, speaks something coarse, can't read nor write, seems very active in carrying stick of great length and weighs on nose or chin, which he likely may do to get liquor, as he loves it, and has no money to purchase any as I know of. Had on and took with him, two homespun flannel shirts, one check the other striped, two homespun shirts, one a white homespun linen shirt; one pair of drilling breeches, one pair of fapathie breeches, two pair of tow trousers; one mixed blue and white coat, one brown fapathie coat, vest blue and white homespun; half worn shoes, brass buckles, one of which is mended with pewter very clumsily; worked stockings, German-tows made, beaver hat half worn, with a small hole in the brim. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JEREMIAH MANNING.

FOUR POUNDS REWARD.

RUN AWAY on the second day of July, from his master living near Correll's ferry, Amwell township, Hunterdon county, a negro man named TOM, about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, this country born, likely feasted, well made: It is supposed that he has a forged pass. Had on and took with him when he went away, a light coloured fapathie coat, a white striped fapathie waistcoat, a white linen shirt, fapathie breeches, worked stockings, good shoes, with brass buckles in them, a full hat, a new pair of tow cloth trousers, a tow and linen shirt, and an old claret coloured jacket patch'd with brown broad cloth. Whoever takes up and secures said slave in any of his Majesty's goals in America, or delivers him to his said master, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, by JACOB HOLCOMB, or THOMAS STEPHENSON at the Slip-Mark &c.

JOHN DEMUNE.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber in the county of Somerset, and province of New Jersey, a negro man named EDINBURGH, well set, about five feet eight or nine inches high, about 35 years of age, long hair, had on a dark brown coat and waistcoat of homespun broad cloth, lined with dark livery, very drilling breeches, linen stockings, and an old Beaver hat. All persons are hereby forewarned not to harbour said negro, or help him to cross the series upon their peril. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, in any of his Majesty's goals, or brings him home shall have Five Dollars Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JOHN DEMUNE.

July 24, 1775.

STOLEN or Strayed about the 20th of July instant, from Greenwich, in the county of Fairfield, and colony of Connecticut, a black Horse, about 14 hands three inches high, well set, long bodied, well quartered, square buttocks, without any artificial mark, has a star in his forehead, and a mark on his nose, occasioned by the halter, his yearling foot is white, and the heel of his off hind foot has a white streak all round towards the hoof—he trots some, but his natural gait is a pace, and goes well upon a short hand gallop. Whoever takes up and secures said horse for the owner, and the thief, in any of his Majesty's goals, shall have Ten Dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid, or Five Dollars for the horse, without the thief, and charges as aforesaid, to be paid by

NATHANIEL REYNOLDS.

N. B. Said horse is six years old.

Greenwich, July 23d 1775.

FIVE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN AWAY the 15th June last, from the subscriber in Albany county, a likely Molatto servant girl, named DORCAS about 18 years of age, well proportioned, speaks good English, and pretends to be free. Whoever takes up and secures said girl, so that her master may have her again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

BENJAMIN FRENCH.

RUN AWAY from Richard Brooke, of Butter-nut, in the county of Ticon, and province of New York, JOHN GERMICK about 5 feet 9 inches high, pretty full faced, dark brown curled hair, a little round shouldered, and turns out his feet pretty much; had with him when he went off, a blue coat and jacket, a pair of striped coat trousers, but had changed his coat and jacket several times since he went off, and is supposed to have murdered one Josiah Jackson, of the same place, about three days before he ran away: He is of Irish extraction, but born in America. Whoever apprehends and confines him in any of his Majesty's goals, so that he may be had again, shall receive Three Pounds reward, paid by

RICHARD BROOKE, or GEORGE BURK, Buchers in the Fly-Market.

THOMAS BRIDGEN ATWOOD,

At his store in Duke Street, facing the Countess-Market, has for SALE,

A Quantity of Carolina Indigo very cheap for Cash; the genuine Carolina Pink Root, fine Turkey Rhubarb, Alexandrian Senna, Glauber Salt, Sweet Oil in Bottles and Jars; Drugs and Medicines in general—Also an Assortment of the most approved patented Medicines, viz.

Dr. Jamar's Fever Powder, Jesuits Drops, British Oil, Harlem Oil, Strugghon's Bitters, Essence of Balm of Gilead, Hooper's Scotch Pills, Lockyer's Pills, Anodyne Necklaces and Powders.

Dr. Hill's Pectoral Balm of Honey, Do. Tincture of Valerian, Tunstons's Balsam of Life, Dr. Williams's Pectoral Drops, Dr. Williams's Elixir, Fraumers's Female Elixir.

\* A Set of Capital INSTRUMENTS, Hospital Lint, Marble Mortars of all Sizes and Prices.

EARTHEN WARE,

NOW manufacturing, and to be sold at the well-known House called Ketchum's Mead-House, about mid way between the New City Hall, and the Tea Water Pump, on the left hand side of the road as you go out of the city; where city and country store keepers may be supplied with any quantity of said Ware, at reasonable rates. The Ware is far superior to the generality, and equal to the best of any imported from Philadelphia, or elsewhere, and consists of butter, water, pickle and oyster pots, porringers, milk pans of several sizes, jugs of several fizes, chamber pots, quart and pint mugs, quart, pint and half pint bowls, of various colours; small cups of different shapes, striped and coloured dishes of divers colours, pudding pans and wash basins, sauce pans, and a variety of other sorts of ware, too tedious to particularize, by the manufacturer, late from Philadelphia.

JONATHAN DURELL.

N. B. The purchaser of twenty shillings, or upwards, may depend on having it delivered in any part of this city, without charge.

The sixth year of this advertisement in this country concerning

WATCHES.

JOHN SIMNET, (one of the

best and brought this curious and useful manufacture to perfection,) continues to repair and clean old watches, much cheaper and better than is usual; and sells excellent new watches, in gold, silver, metal, &c. which will require no expence cleaning, or repairing, except abused; and left glass at 1/2.

Removed next door to the white corner house, New-York, opposite to the Coffee-House, and lower corner of the bridge, a dial plate over the window.

SAMUEL PRINCE,

CABINET-MAKER.

At the Sign of the CHEST of DRAWERS, in WILLIAM-STREET, near the North Church, in NEW-YORK.

MAKES and sells, all sorts of CABINET-WORK in the neatest manner, and on the lowest terms. Orders for the WEST-INDIES, and elsewhere, completed, on the shortest notice.

He has now on Hand, for SALE,

A PARCEL of the most elegant furniture, made of Mahogany, of the very best quality, such as

Chests of drawers, Bureaux, Chests upon chests, Dining, Cloth presses, Card, Decks, and book cases of different sorts, Chairs of many different and new patterns,

And many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap.

TABLES.

Tea, Breakfast, and many other sorts of Cabinet work, very cheap.

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# S U P P L E M E N T

To the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, OR GENERAL ADVERTISER Numb. 1703

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1775

MADRID, May 13.

THEY write from Barcelona, that a convey of 150 ships, laden with all kinds of military stores and provisions, had taken on board the 9th of this month a body of 6000 men; that this convey, commanded by the Count d'Alto, Major General, and Governor of Carthagena, was to sail the same day for Carthagena, where it is to join the other convey from Ferrol, Cadiz, &c. on board of which are embarked 15,000 making in the whole a body of 24,000 men. These letters add, that this armament will sail to some part in Africa; some think Darfo, others mention Fort Argel; and the command in chief of the grand expedition will be given to M. de Ocellar, or to the Count de O Rey El, both Lieutenants General.

L O N D O N.

June 1. Yesterday morning the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth had a levee at his house in Charles Street, St. James's Square, at which a number of American Agents and Merchants attended.

June 2. A letter from Lord Percy to his father is arrived at Northumberland House, containing an account of the skirmish in America. It is said not to differ materially from the accounts already published.

June 3. Some of the Lords of the Admiralty, it is said, are sent for by express, to come immediately to town on very urgent business.

Every breath that is not destitute of humanity, must be deeply affected for the distressed inhabitants of Boston in general, particularly the women and children; the innocent and the guilty, the partisans and the neutral, all involved in one common calamity!

June 5. American matters have thrown the Ministry into confusion, & some begin to look towards Mr. T. other side, as thinking the time will soon be turned to our advantage.

As soon as the print of Lord North was advertised, a certain American agent sent and purchased a number of copies; and we are further told that he has got some occasional lines written, which are annexed to the bottom of each, and are actually sent off to America, but the proposed end of this we are not able to guess.

They write from Carthagena, that among the shipping taken up for the service of his Catholic Majesty, they reckon four Dutch and upwards of sixty French, who had orders to assist Spanish colours, some English, and a great number of Italian and Spanish vessels.

June 7. The Spanish Ambassador, we are assured, has received no less than seven expresses from the Court of Madrid since his arrival in England.

The Ministry have applied to Lord Chatham to take the helm in the present storm, not to conciliate but to conduct their bloody measures. He rejected the proposition with a disdain that became him. This Tory sanguinary administration will leave nothing unattempted to destroy the lives and liberties of our persecuted fellow subjects in America. [Indeed there is nothing surprising in this, when we consider that all the measures of the Ministry respecting America, are acts of the highest Treason against the Laws and Constitution of England; and that the wicked perpetrators of these horrid measures, have no way to screen themselves from the ignominious death their abominable crimes have justly merited, but by an utter subversion of the government, the laws and constitution of their country.]

HARTFORD, August 14.

Extract of a letter from Ticonderoga, dated Aug. 4, 1775.

"Two persons who have lately come from St. John's (being examined under oath before the General) give account that the King's troops are well fortified at St. John's—that there are at that place 470 regulars, and 110 at Chatham about 12 miles distant, about 20 at Montreal, and one company at Quebec; 40 Indians at St. John's, Col. Guy Johnson and Col. Claus with 500 Indi-

ans just arrived at Montreal, and just going to join the English rebels against us. [This is supposed to be a mistake, and that it should be read thus—500 Indians who were going (before Johnson's arrival) to join the English rebels against us.]—One of these men was at Montreal and saw Johnson and his Indians.—They appear to be two sensible men and give a very direct account. There are two large and strong vessels nearly finished at St. John's, to carry about 14 or 16 carriage guns each, and they are every day in expectation of being joined by about 4000 regulars that are come into the river, and then to come against us. The Canadians are determined not to fight against us unless forced by a formidable army. About three weeks ago an attempt was made to force the Canadians to take up arms, and they were about to hang some in every parish, when the Canadians rose in a body of near three thousand men, disarmed the officer that was after recruits, and made him flee, being determined to defend themselves in the best manner they could by a full resistance, rather than be forced to arm against the colonies. The common people there can't bear to have the old French laws take place again amongst them, as they will thereby be plunged into enormous taxes. We had a few days ago two men who went down the lake with an Indian boy from Dr. Wheelock's college, intending to land him about 30 miles this side of St. John's, who are taken by a scout of the enemy and held prisoners."

From the Massachusetts Spy, August 2.

To the PRINTER.

Many persons having now in contemplation to enter upon the manufacture of Salt Petre, you are desired for the benefit of the public, to insert in your next paper the following method of making it, as practised in Hanover in the year 1766: It is related in substance, by Dr. Franklin, who saw it, both there and at Paris, where large quantities were made.

To this you will please to add the other process, as now practised by the Germans in Pennsylvania: Both these processes I received very lately from some of our worthy Delegates at the American Congress; they have now a committee upon this business, of which the worthy Dr. Franklin is the Chairman; and it is expected that they will soon publish the most approved method.

I am, &c. JOSEPH PALMER.

Method of making SALT PETRE at Hanover, 1766.

THE Salt Petre works are within two miles of the town—they consist of a house that had probably been an old wooden barn, it had an earthen floor—on one side within, stood a row of casks open at top, filled with earth, and under each cask a tub to receive what water passed through the earth in the cask—on the other side was an iron kettle set in brick work, which might boil at once perhaps two or three barrels of water—at the end farthest from the fire place, the floor was dug deeper about four feet; in this part as a cooler place, there were tubs of the boiled liquor set to crystallize—the ground belonging to the house, perhaps an acre and half, was filled with what we should call mud walls, they were about three feet thick at bottom, and tapered up to one foot at top, height about five feet—these are placed so near each other, that there is only room for a wheel barrow to pass between, they are composed of street dirt and the rubbish of old buildings, such as plaster, mortar, &c.—they are exposed to the sun, wind and rain. Four persons were all the family who managed these works: An old woman was the skilful person who directed the whole; her husband and a servant man were labourers; a servant maid sometimes assisting, the woman attended to the boiling and crystallization—the business of the men was, to sieve off with a sharp spade about one quarter of an inch of the surface of the earthen walls, and bring it in with wheel-barrows; then fill the cask with it, and fetch water to

pour on it in the cask—they also emptied such casks as had been drained of their virtue, and carried out the earth placing it up again on the wall it was shaved from and proceeding to have off from the others to fill the emptied casks, thus in the course of a summer they went round all the walls.

The first water that passed through the earth was that which was boiled, the second was reserved, being weaker but having some virtue in it to be poured on the fresh earth.

This work supplied all the Electorate of Hanover, with salt petre. All the gun powder for the King's troops, 15,000 men, the forts, &c. was made from this salt petre: the house and utensils could scarce be worth above 1000 Rixlings. There was no shelter to these mud walls.

The Germans in Pennsylvania say that every horse stable has under it a great quantity of mould or earth, which abounds with salt petre, and they say they have very easy methods of extracting it.—I will insert one which they say is certain and short—dig up earth, or mellow mould under an old horse stable, put it into a tub, fill the tub with water, let it stand 24 hours.—Then leak it off slowly, then boil it for one hour.—Then filtrate it through another tub of ashes, then put it into a kettle and boil it, until it grows yellow.—Then for trial drop it on a cold stone or cold iron, and it will crystallize.—Then set it by in trays to cool places and it will be crystallized and the salt petre formed.—This is confidently affirmed here to be infallible.

To the PRINTER.

No sooner had the Devil and his angels lost their native liberty and freedom, but they were banished from Heaven, and "retained in everlasting chains under darkness, unto the judgment of the great day."—Upon which the old serpent commenced tempter, and by his subtlety ensnared our first parents, robbed them of their native freedom, and brought them into bondage and slavery. Ever since which, Satan, with his diabolical legions, hath ruled in the children of disobedience, and will continue so to do, as a cruel tyrant over all those that are not made free by the Son of God.—But "if the Son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

For this end it was, that "the Son of God" came into the world, "that he might destroy the works of the Devil, proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound;" and the administration of universal government, being committed unto him, by the eternal Father, he makes all those "free from the law of sin and death," that submit to the sceptre of his government and grace.

All the laws of this divine constitution, in their harmonious connection, constitute a "perfect law of liberty." All the methods of administration, aim at, and tend to the same benign purpose. The subjects indeed of this kingdom "are not under the law, but under grace; not without law to God," this would be no privilege; but they "are under law to Christ," whose service is perfect freedom. At his law is a perfect law of liberty, so the whole of his administration breathes nothing but freedom, the most sublime, honourable and glorious. So far is the great God from tyranny in the government of his universal empire, though he be an absolute monarch, and "giveth not account of any of his matters," nor may any "say unto him, what dost thou," or why dost thou so.

That which the great monarch of the universe requires of us, is to bark the bonds, break the chains, and throw off the iron yoke of sin, Satan and the world's thralldom; and embrace the rich immunities and privileges of his benign government; on in other words, that we would be free; and he will make us more and more free, honourable and happy, till our liberation from sin and Satan, the grand tyrant of Hell, shall be completed in everlasting freedom in Heaven; and we made illustrious denizens in the "New Jerusalem above, which is free; and the Mother of us all."



# POET

## THE PENNS

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Now civil rulers, both supreme and subordinate, are or should be God's vicegerents on earth. They are repeatedly called Gods, more than once or twice in the Bible; being substituted and empowered, by the great monarch of all worlds, to act for him in the government of their subjects. And as they are called Gods, the nature, genius and spirit of his government should be the norm and rule of theirs. Consequently they are in duty bound to maintain, defend, and secure to their subjects, all the rights, immunities and privileges which the laws of God and nature, or the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and a civil constitution, founded in liberty and freedom entitle them to, without any intrusion; for the government of the "King of Kings and Lord of Lords," is a government of perfect freedom. And, in subordination to the glory of God, aims at nothing more than the perfect liberty and freedom of the subject. And all the laws and ordinances of the divine constitution, together with their genuine administration, are, by infinite wisdom adapted to this purpose; and if duly attended, will answer the great end. They forbid nothing but what has a tendency to enslave; and every thing they enjoy, that has a direct tendency to make us free and happy.

Those legislators therefore, that "decree unrighteous decrees, and that write grievousness, which they have prescribed;" framing "mischief by a law; subvert the very foundations of government; and do what they have no right to do, either from God or Man." For, as the power of government is vested in the community, or body of the people, as the primary seat of its residence, the foundation of the administration must be laid in compact, and all the rules of it be conformable to the laws of God and nature; which are laws of perfect liberty and freedom. For freedom is the birth-right of human nature, which God never subverts; nor can he approve of an arbitrary and tyrannic government. Every man, as man is equal, and no one man, nor any number or order of men, have a right to tyrannize over others. To justify themselves in doing, by any law, is a vain pretence; for every such act of the legislature is very iniquitous; so far from extenuating, that it very much aggravates the crime.

Those civil and ecclesiastical rulers therefore, whatever their character may be, who tyrannize over, and endeavour to enslave, the people, set a part inconsistent with the character of Gods; and diametrically opposite to the design of their institution. Instead of being Gods, they make themselves like unto the Devil, that grand tyrant; who would, if he could, enslave the whole race of mankind, and keep them in eternal bondage.

Those likewise who become instruments in enslaving others, under the direction of arbitrary rulers, may be called the Devil'simps. For they set the part of cruel Demon's. However severe this reflection may seem, it is just. For they, under the principal tyrants, rend and tear their fellow-subjects, even as that cruel Demon, of whom we read in the gospel, did once he possessed; who was brought to our Saviour, in the days of his flesh, for relief.

Not less, but, in some respects, more to be condemned are those insidious and mercenary wretches, who for the sake of sharing the emoluments of tyranny, sell their country's liberty, and make their own posterity, as well as their neighbour's, perpetual slaves, for something valuable in hand, with the promise of a pension in future.

But can there be such monsters of treachery, among the human species, more cruel to their progeny than the Ostrich of the wilderness, which is hardened against her young ones, as though they were not her's. Alas! such traitors, I fear, there are not a few in America, as well as in Great-Britain! Do they not abound in Queen's County, on Long-Island? Men more mischievous than open and avowed enemies in Arms; even as much more so, as traitors, within the walls of a besieged city are more dangerous than the enemy without! Such wretches as these deserve to have an indelible mark of infamy and contempt first upon them, as Cane had; and to be thunn'd, abhorred and detested by all mankind, as betrayers of the unsalienable rights of human nature.

But is this all that is to be done? No, surely a people, invested with the rights of liberty and freedom, by the law of God, and nature; by the gospel of Christ, and

such a constitution of freedom as that of the British Monarchy, may, and ought to resist and withstand all violent attempts to enslave them, by force of arms, if invaded by fleets and armies; and to repel force by force, in case no other methods will secure their liberties and their lives.

This is evidently the case between an arbitrary in Great Britain, and the American Colonies, in the present unhappy crisis. The language of which is arms, arms, and stand upon your defence. And if there be an unavoidable necessity, in the important interesting struggle, as there will be, if no other alternative be left, but slavery; snatch the sword of necessary justice in the bowels of unrelenting tyranny. *Plat justitia et fides salum.*

New York, August 17th, 1775.  
To the public spirited Gentlemen in New-York, who would promote American manufactures.

AS the manufacturers of a country, and the number of its inhabitants, constitute its real wealth; and at this time, when we have wisely suspended all trade with Great Britain, until our violated rights be restored, it is certainly incumbent on us, to use every practicable means to establish manufactures amongst us. No country is better adapted for that of linen than this is, as any quantity of flax may be raised, and of as good quality as any in the world, if the proper methods of preparing the ground and handling the flax were used. The alkaline salts, which are required for whitening, is likewise obtained in this country, the climate of which is superior for bleaching, to any in Europe. Besides, many poor people in this city, being destitute of employment, flax might be spun reasonably cheap.

This being intended to inform the public that the writer has been carefully instructed in the various branches of the linen and thread manufactures, and willing to treat with gentlemen who would encourage to useful a branch; if there be such, they are requested to inform of it R. I. and direct to him at the Printer's, that they may be waited upon, at what time and place they shall appoint. The plan will then be explained, and proper estimates laid before them to demonstrate the public utility of the scheme, and the advantages that will accrue to the undertakers. Those who think this an object worthy of their attention, are desired to be speedy, as the writer will leave the place, unless such a plan be soon put in execution. R. T.

## JAMES WALLACE,

At the Sign of the HOOD.

In Water-street, opposite to Mr. Van Zandt's, near the Coffee-House, New-York.

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentry, that he makes and sells, black and white silk patent lace for ladies aprons, handkerchiefs, &c. White thread do. for ladies and gentlemen's ruffles; hoods, aprons and tippets, and several other things in that way; silk and thread gloves and mitts, the silk of which is American produce. He therefore hopes to be honoured with the commands of those who wish to encourage their own manufacture. Stockings made in the best manner, for those that bring their own stuff.

N. B. Silk stockings dress in the neatest manner, as in London and Dublin, thereby preserving their gloss and colour to the last; flitches taken up in the best method, at the most reasonable rates, 1701—

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of the late William Butler, of this city, merchant, deceased, by bond, note or book debt, to pay the same to the subscribers, or to Jacob Rhinelanders; and all persons that have any demands against the said estate are requested to bring in their accounts for payment.

JAMES DESBROSSES, jun. Executor.

SARAH BUTLER, Executrix.

N. B. An assortment of dry goods, and sundry other articles on hand, which will be sold reasonable, to close the sale.

1701 New-York, August 10, 1775.

ON Sunday July 30th, the house of the subscriber was broke open and robbed of sundry articles, viz. a silver watch, with a silver dial plate, mark'd *London*, the number forgot; a silver punch ladle with a mahogany handle, marked on the bottom R. C. a large table spoon, mark unknown; a pair of silver shoe buckles, a pair marked R. C. and a P. C.; an odd silver marked J. S.; a pair of silver carved knee buckles; a silver tea spoon, a gold do. do. one of them marked M. C. a flower box in the form of a prayer book, with sundry pieces of old gold and silver, viz. a half johanneffe, a half guinea, 9 dollars, and a French crown, sundry notes of hand, one of Abraham Fincher, for 50s. a bill of sale for a negro wench, purchased from Neal Shaw, at 80. which is on the back; and a bag of copper. Whoever shall find out the goods, and apprehend the thief, shall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward from

RICHARD CORNISH.

## HAYMAN LEVY

In Duke Street, (commonly called Bayard Street,) near for Sale.

BEST Northwest Beaver, Raccoons, Parchment, Deer Skins, and skins in the hair, Bear-Skins, best Black and white Wampum, Hair Pipes and Moons; Florence Oil, Capers, Anchovies, Olives, Orgeat and Capitate in boxes, Geneva in large cases, old Castile Soap, best Indigo and Elg blue, Coffee, American Flour of Millard, Mince and Women's leather shoes, Germantown mill'd stockings, and few coil white Rape. 99 4

## FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, living in the borough of Elizabeth-Town, New-Jersey, a negro fellow named STEVE, near 6 feet high, has a four inch, and is a supple grey fellow; he formerly belonged to one Mr. Ludlow, up the North River, and it is thought he is gone that way, and has taken a mustaf wench with him. Any person that may take up either, or both of them, and secure them in gaol, or bring them home, shall have the above reward, for each or either of them; and all necessary charges paid by August 4, 1775. CORBET SCUDDER.

Philadelphia, July 25, 1775.

## THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber, an Irish servant man, about 26 years old, named JAMES CLEMENTS, five feet eight inches high, short brown hair; had on when he went away, a brown broad cloth coat, with pockets in the folds, a crimson flowered jacket, buckskin breeches, clouded stockings, new shoes, and a small buck hat. Whoever secures him in any of his Majesty's gaols, shall receive the above reward. by ELIJAH WEED, in Philadelphia, or ARNOLD CANNON, in New-York.

Philadelphia, August 7, 1775.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, last night, living near the Gunpowder meeting-house, Baltimore county, the two following Servants, viz.

William Hall, by trade a shoemaker, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, a handsome made man, short brown hairy high nose, smooth pale face, and light colour'd eyes. Had on a felt hat, red and yellow silk handkerchief, check shirt, striped trousers, black rib'd stockings, and turn'd leather pumps with a patch on one sole.

James Osborn, by trade a blacksmith, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, round full faced, small nose, short brown hair, and below the crown of his head; had on a large collar hat, blue coat with a velvet collar, light colour'd flowered jacket with red waist, buckskin breeches, half worn shoes, with old plated buckles, wore both born in the West of Scotland, they speak broad, shy and deceitful, and have a forged pass or puff; would recommend it to any person into whose hands they may fall, to take particular care of them. Whoever takes up and secures said servants, so that their master may have them again, shall have, if 10 miles from home, 40 shillings; if 40 miles, 60 shillings; if 60 miles, 80 shillings; if 100 miles, 9 pounds; if 200 miles, the above reward, and eighteen pence per mile for bringing them home, paid by JOHN COCKEY OWINGS.

N. B. B's likely they may find other clothes, as I lost upon them to be great regret.

Said servants are determined to set against America, if they can join with the British army or navy.

TAKEN up trespassing, by the subscriber, a black MARE, two years old, without mark, or brand as yet discovered, with a star in her forehead; her two left feet white, supposed to be part blooded.

JAMES PITNEY.

Morris County, Mendam Township, June 3, 1775.

## WANTED

In the Borough Town of Westchester,

A Person that can teach an English School.

There is a genteel living for a careful Man.

For further Particulars, inquire of James Feniss, Doctor White, John Bartow, John Oakley, Committee of the said School.

N. B. None need apply but such as can come well recommended. 99 2

## R. SAUSE CUTLER



## HAS FOR SALE

At his Jewellery, Hardware, and Cutlery Store, the lower end of the Fly-Market.

SMALL SWORDS and Cutters de Chasse's of various sorts, with a General Assortment of the above articles, which may be had on moderate terms for cash; buy old Gold, Silver, Tortoise shell, and Ivory. Those who have demands on him are desired to furnish him with their accounts, and any who are indebted to him, are entreated to discharge the same as soon as possible. 99 —